

THE INSECTS OF THE CAIRNS DISTRICT, NORTHERN QUEENSLAND.

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In the following pages I give descriptions of some of the novelties contained in a collection which I recently received from Cairns and its neighbourhood. The collection was made during last year by Mr. W. W. Froggatt, the Naturalist of the New Guinea Expedition of the previous year; and it contains a large number of species of all Orders of Insects hitherto unnoticed and unnamed. It is my intention to name and describe from time to time such of these novelties as I can find time to work up, and in doing so I shall take the groups and families in the order I find most convenient. On the present occasion I confine myself to some of the *Geodephaga*, *Lamellicornes*, and *Malacodermes*.

All the species named are from the Cairns district, and the special localities assigned to some of the insects, such as Barron River, Mossman River, Mulgrave River, and Russell River, are all more or less in the vicinity of Cairns.

GEODEPHAGA.

CICINDELIDÆ.

1. CICINDELA FROGGATTI.

Of an opaque bronzy hue, with golden green reflections. Head densely acuducted. Eyes prominent and distant. Antennæ with the first four joints golden-green, the remainder dull; the labrum of a pale yellow colour, rounded in front, with about 10 setigerous punctures; the tips of the mandibles and terminal joints of the palpi green. The thorax is scarcely longer than wide, minutely and densely granulose-punctate, with two deep transverse depressions, one near the apex, the other near the base. The elytra are

covered with minute variolose punctures (each puncture showing a green centre), and have a long lunulate spot (the concavity inwards) on the humeral angle, a narrow lateral strip, and the margins of the broadly rounded apex, all yellow, there is also a round yellow spot on the disk about one-fourth of the length from the apex, and nearer to the side than to the suture, and a larger round spot of the same colour about the centre of the disk, placed in the middle of an obscure blackish longitudinal patch. In one of my specimens there is above this last spot, a rather indistinct golden one.

Length, 3 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

2. DYSTIPSIDERA FLAVIPES.

Black, with coppery or brassy reflections. Head large, transversely acuducted behind and in front, longitudinally between the eyes, a transverse semilunar depression between the eyes, the first joint of the antennæ, a spot below the insertion of the antennæ, the outer side of the base of the mandibles, the middle of the labrum, and the palpi with the exception of the apical joint, yellow. Thorax about as wide as long, very deeply transversely divided near the apex, less deeply so near the base, the middle portion very transverse, and rounded on the sides; the whole transversely striolate. Elytra broader than the thorax and more than twice the length, punctate and transversely striolate and rugose, with the base, a median somewhat wavy fascia not reaching the suture, and the apex, yellow; the suture terminates in a minute spine. The legs, with the exception of a portion of the outer sides of the thighs, yellow or reddish yellow.

Length, 8 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

This species resembles *D. undulata*, Westw., a species found in Northern New South Wales and Southern Queensland. *D. undulata* is, however, much coarser in the puncturation and sculpture generally. The legs are nearly black and more clothed with white setæ, and the yellow markings on the elytra are quite different.

3. DISTYPSIDERA PASCOEI.

Cyaneous-black, the head and thorax a little coppery. Head as in the last-described species, but rather more hollowed between the eyes, without the yellow spot below the insertion of the antennæ, the striolation generally finer, and the outer side of the mandibles white nearly to the tip. The thorax is shaped like that of *D. flavipes*, but much more smoothly sculptured. The elytra are transversely rugose and thinly punctured. A round spot on the base near the suture, larger humeral spots with a lunulate extension towards the middle of the disk, and two spots about one third from the apex, narrowly joined together, one touching the lateral margin, the other not reaching the suture yellow. The apex of the suture is slightly pointed. The thighs are reddish yellow with a brownish tint on the outside and towards the apex, the tibiæ and tarsi are all somewhat brownish.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

This species seems to resemble Mr. Pascoe's species, *D. Grutii*, from Lizard Island, but Mr. Pascoe's description differs in some respects so much from the present insect, that they cannot possibly be the same. I have named it after that distinguished Entomologist.

4. DISTYPSIDERA PARVA.

Brassy-green on the head and thorax, darker and bluish on the elytra, and cyaneous beneath with yellow legs. The head is large, finely acuducted, and less depressed between the eyes than in the other species; the eyes are very large and prominent; the labrum is strongly toothed and white except an unusually narrow stripe on each side; the palpi are entirely whitish-yellow. The thorax is much narrower than the head, longer than broad, and transversely divided as in the other species, but the central section less rounded and nearly parallel-sided. Elytra broader than the thorax and twice the length, transversely rugose and rather densely punctate, rounded at the apex and slightly broader than at the shoulders, the basal third of a dull reddish-yellow, and about the

middle a slightly bent nearly uniformly thick yellow fascia, nearly but not quite reaching the suture.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

I find that in 1883 a M. Doukhtouroff published at St. Petersburg in a production of his own, named "Revue Mensurelle d'Entomologie," descriptions of two species of this genus said to be from Cape York. Those I have now described may possibly, though not probably, be identical with M. Doukhtouroff's species, but that cannot be determined without seeing his descriptions, and they are inaccessible to Australians. If M. Doukhtouroff had published his descriptions of Australian Insects in any of the Scientific Societies' Journals of St. Petersburg or Moscow, as was done by his countrymen Baron de Chaudoir and Motschulsky, there would have been no difficulty in getting access to them, but as he has chosen as his vehicle of publicity an entirely unknown and unprocurable book, he must not feel aggrieved if his work is altogether ignored by Australian Entomologists.

CARABIDÆ.

5. HELLUOSOMA VIRIDIPENNE.

Piceous-black, nitid, elytra metallic-green, tarsi beneath piceous-hairy. Head thinly punctate, the clypeus and labrum smooth. Thorax rather broader than the head, transverse, cordiform, coarsely punctate, deeply impressed near the posterior angles, the base truncate. Elytra broader than the thorax and three times the length, punctate striate, the interstices broad, nearly flat, and rather rugosely but not densely punctate. The legs and all the upper surface of the insect clothed with a thin whitish pubescence.

Length, 9 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

The nearest species to this is *H. cyanipenne* of Hope. It differs from it in having broader elytra, a less dense but coarser punctation, and in the colour of the elytra which is bright metallic green.

6. HELLUOSOMA LATIPENNE.

Entirely piceous-black, with a thin whitish pubescence. Head thinly punctate and largely smooth in front. Thorax cordiform, roughly punctate, an oval longitudinal space on the median line bounded on each side by an irregular elevation. Elytra broader than the thorax, three times the length and paralld-sided, densely punctate and deeply striate, the interstices much more convex than in *H. aterrimum*, Macl., the species it most nearly approaches.

Length, 9 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

7. GIGADEMA ATRUM.

Black, nitid, elytra somewhat opaque. Head smooth, without punctures, deeply impressed on each side, terminal joint of palpi triangular, the labial almost securiform. Thorax cordiform, deeply marked on the median line, finely acuducted transversely. Elytra broad, long and flat, striated, the interstices broad and little convex, without distinct puncturation, but two rows of extremely minute punctures each bearing a very short decumbent seta or setiform scale, may be traced on each interstice; the elytra are scarcely truncate behind.

Length, 12 lines.

Hab.—Russell River, Cairns District.

This insect departs considerably from the typical species of the genus. The absence of puncturation, and the triangular palpi constitute its chief peculiarities.

8. DEMETRIAS RUFESCENS.

Entirely piceous-red or yellow, excepting the elytra which are piceous-brown, and very nitid on both surfaces. Head longer than broad, narrowed a little behind, an irregular longitudinal impression on each side between the eyes, with a small impression in the middle, both palpi pointed but not acutely. Thorax rather

narrower than the head, longer than broad, not or scarcely narrower at the base than the apex, both truncate, anterior angles a little rounded, the sides a little rounded anteriorly and emarginate before the posterior angles which are very acute, the median line deeply marked, the lateral margins narrow. Elytra broader than the thorax and nearly three times the length, striate, the striæ very minutely punctate, the interstices small and nearly flat, without punctures, but with a punctiform impression on the third towards the apex, which last is truncate in the middle and emarginate on each side.

Length, 3 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

This insect is undoubtedly a *Demetrius*, a genus hitherto unknown in Australia, if we except Chaudoir's species *D. brachioderus*, which I am inclined to believe should be placed in the genus *Xanthophoea*.

9. COLPODES MUCRONATUS.

Flat, elongate-ovate, bluish-black, very nitid. The elytra of a brilliant bluish-purple. Head longer than broad, not narrower behind the eyes than in front. Eyes prominent, an irregular longitudinal impresssion on each side between the eyes, the antennæ hairy from the middle of the fourth joint. Thorax broader than the length, the apex a little emarginate, the anterior angles rounded; the sides rounded, widest in the middle and broadly and flatly margined, the base truncate and as wide as the apex, and the posterior angles acute and rectangular. The elytra are wide and flat, with about 8 very fine striæ minutely punctate, the interstices quite flat and smooth, the sides margined and the apex emarginate on each side, and pointed with an acute spine at the suture. The under surface is piceous-black, the tibiæ and tarsi pale piceous.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

10. SCOPODES FASCIOLATUS.

Coppery-bronze, with a more or less metallic lustre over the whole upper surface; legs and palpi yellow. Head irregularly foveated in front. Thorax as wide as the head with the eyes, much wider than long, a little narrowed at the posterior angles, truncate in front and lobed behind, a little angular on the sides behind the anterior angles the angle marked by a setigerous puncture, and a fovea on the disk on each side of the median line. Elytra broad and flat, striate, with the interstices convex, and a few small foveæ on them; a broad yellow lozenge-shaped fascia behind the middle, joining or nearly joining a larger one on the basal portion, occupy nearly the whole of the elytra.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

11. HOMALOSOMA OPACIPENNE.

Elongate, narrow, black, very opaque. Head smooth and nitid; a deep short impression on each side between and a little in front of the eyes, and a smaller and lighter impression on each side of the clypeus. Antennæ and palpi piceous. Thorax rather longer than wide, the sides with a broad and thick reflected margin; anterior angles rounded and produced, sides rounded and narrowed at the base, which is very slightly rounded; the posterior angles not acute but nearly rectangular. Elytra narrower than the thorax, slightly widening from the shoulders to behind the middle, and conjointly rounded at the apex, each elytron having besides a sutural costa three sharp ridges with wide flat interstices and a double row of punctures on each; the first and third of these forming a junction near the apex, the second a little abbreviated, a very broad double groove occupies the lateral margins; the base of the second costa forms an obtuse reflected tubercle at the humeral angle. Under surface nitid, black; palpi, antennæ and tarsi piceous.

Length, 10 lines.

Hab.—Mulgrave River.

12. HOMALOSOMA OBSCURIPENNE.

Elongate-ovate, black, head and thorax nitid, elytra opaque. Head long, very smooth, a longitudinal impression on each side between the eyes, the clypeus equal in length to the labrum, with a deep puncture on each side. Thorax subcordiform, slightly broader than the head, and longer than broad, considerably narrowed at the base, moderately margined, with a transverse impression near the apex and base, a well-marked median line and a broad shallow depression near each posterior angle. Elytra elongate-ovate, widest in the middle, the humeral angles rounded, nowhere broader than the thorax, with seven faint impunctate striæ on each elytron, the interstices costate and of equal size and the ridges almost sharp. The legs, antennæ and palpi are piceous black.

Length, 12 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

These are not by any means all the new species of *Carabidæ* in the Cairns collection, but the others are chiefly *Feronidæ*, and I am unwilling to add to the already overwhelming numbers of that group, until some more explicit and intelligible system of subdivision is devised for them.

LAMELLICORNIA.

Family COPRIDÆ.

13. CEPHALODESMIUS CORNUTUS.

Shortly ovate, longer than broad, moderately convex, black, sub-opaque. Head broad, hemispherical, roughly-punctate, each puncture furnished with a minute cinereous scale; the clypeus large, with the margin recurved, and a large horn about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the head, of flattened shape and slightly emarginate at the apex, springing from the centre of the apex, curving outwards and upwards, and with, one on each side of it, the clypeus sharply toothed and indented. Thorax transverse, convex, deeply emarginate in front to receive the head, the anterior angles rather

rounded and flattened, the sides nearly straight, the base slightly rounded, a conspicuous puncturæ about the middle of the sides, and finely punctured all over, the punctures with minute scales as on the head. Elytra as broad as the thorax and broader than long, with about seven extremely fine striæ on each, the interstices broad, perfectly flat, and irregularly marked with rows of extremely minute punctures, from which spring short decumbent setigerous scales.

Length, 3 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

14. MERODONTUS SQUALIDUS.

Of a dirty black or grey appearance all over, longer than broad. Head transverse, two minute tubercles between the eyes, the clypeus very slightly emarginate with three very minute teeth on each side. Thorax a little broader than long, much elevated in front by two ridges rising perpendicularly from the middle of the apex, on each side are two abbreviated ridges, and on the posterior part of the thorax six similar ones: the anterior angles are much enlarged and flattened. The elytra are flat, longer than broad, and about the width of the thorax, the apex at the suture terminates in a square prolongation of each elytron, while the posterior angles are roundly prolonged in a similar degree, leaving four deep narrow emarginations along the apical margin, the lateral edge presents a somewhat scolloped appearance, the disk is furnished with four rows of small velvety-looking tubercles on each, most numerous on the sutural rows, and least so on the lateral row, those on the other two rows are generally larger than the others. The spur on the under side of the posterior thigh is in this species in the middle, and the hind tibiæ are less curved than in *M. calcaratus*.

Length, 3 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

15. TEMNOPECTRON POLITULUM.

Broadly ovate, convex, black, very nitid. Head smooth, semi-circular in front with a narrow reflexed margin, two very minute teeth in the middle of the apex, and a small sharp notch on each

side under the eyes. Thorax much broader than the head and broader than long, smooth, convex, emarginate in front and rounded behind, showing under a lens a very minute puncturation, and with a short longitudinal impression near the middle of the sides. Elytra very slightly broader than the thorax, convex, about as broad as long, and rounded behind, with distant faint striæ, and flat punctate interstices only traceable under a powerful lens. The pygidium is exposed and somewhat rounded. The legs are piceous and rather strong, the hinder tibiæ are much curved, the anterior are serrated above the teeth. In one of my specimens the elytra are piceous.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

16. EPILISSUS GLOBULUS.

Ovate, convex, black, nitid, the humeral angles obscurely piceous. Head smooth, very minutely punctate, the clypeus broadly rounded in front, with a small emargination in the middle, and a small tooth on each side of it. Thorax transverse, emarginate in front, rounded behind and on the sides, and minutely punctate, with a short impression near the middle of each side. Elytra wider than the thorax and widest in the middle, very convex and scarcely longer than wide, and very finely and faintly striate and punctate.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

17. ONTHOPHAGUS FROGGATTI.

Black, very nitid, the head and thorax having a faint greenish tint. Head finely punctate, clypeus large, more densely punctured than the head, of triangular form, the apex slightly recurved and rounded, the back of the head produced into a broad plate from the apex of which rise two longish horns, parallel, close together and curving forwards. Thorax transverse and perfectly smooth, the anterior angles acute, the sides much bulged out in the middle, the base rounded, the anterior portion behind the head horns perpendicular and slightly retuse, with two small obtuse tubercles on the summit of the retuse portion. Elytra not so broad and

rather shorter than the thorax and flattish on the back, with 7 or 8 rows of distinct but rather small punctures on each elytron, the punctures on the 6th row the largest. The pygidium and under surface cinereo-villose. Legs clothed with reddish hair.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

This species most resembles *O. furcaticeps*, Masters.

18. ONTHOPHAGUS WALTERI.

Black, nitid, the head and thorax coppery-green. Head densely punctate at the ocular angles and on the clypeus, in the male a little triangular in front, and with a rather acute tubercle on each side of the forehead near the eye, in the female a strong transverse ridge immediately above the eyes. The thorax is very large, convex, rounded on the sides and transverse, and very minutely punctured in the male; the apex is slightly retuse, and above it are two strong obtuse tubercles with a rather deep emargination between; in the female there is less retuseness and no tubercles; the median line is visible in both sexes. The elytra are not so broad as the thorax and slightly shorter, and are each marked with 9 punctured striæ, with the interstices slightly convex. Pygidium coarsely punctate, under surface thinly cinereo-villose.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

19. ONTHOPHAGUS PARALLELICORNIS.

Black, subnitid. Head finely punctate in front, smooth behind, extending into a square lamina truncate in the middle, with two upright parallel horns, one at each angle; the clypeus is large, roughly punctate, and roundly pointed, and reflexed. Thorax transverse, smooth, nitid, finely punctate, without excavation or tubercle in front, the anterior angles advanced and acute, the sides much bulged out, with a fovea in the middle, the base largely rounded. Elytra scarcely so long and not so broad as the thorax,

striate-punctate; the interstices broad and rugose with numerous longitudinal scratches. Under surface lightly villose. Club of antennæ yellow.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

20. ONTHOPHAGUS LOBICOLLIS.

Black, very nitid, the head and thorax greenish-black. Head finely and rugosely punctate, in front broadly rounded, the clypeal suture raised, and a transverse ridge, triangularly emarginate in the middle and triangularly raised and curved outwards, near the back of the head. Thorax smooth, in front a large and prominent tubercle, emarginate in the middle of its apex, which is bisinuate, the sides jutting out into two strong pointed tubercles, and strongly striated behind, with a deeply excavated space on each side. The elytra quite smooth with fine striæ rather thinly punctate, in other respects resembling the previously described species. The pygidium and under surface rather densely cinereo-villose.

I have numerous specimens resembling this species in some respects, though very different in others, which may be females. In the absence of proof I cannot accept them as the females of this species, and it would be still worse without proof to describe them as distinct.

Von Harold who has devoted much attention to the genus *Onthophagus*, has I regret to say neutralised much of the good work he has done, by his frequently forming new species out of his unmatched females.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

21. ONTHOPHAGUS EMARGINATUS.

Black, the head and thorax bronzy black, nitid, the elytra sub-opaque. Head sparingly punctate, the clypeus rounded, except at the apex which is a little emarginate, on the back of the head a transverse crescent-shaped ridge, the horns rather strong and sub-acute. Thorax slightly retuse in front, the anterior

angles advanced and rather acute, the sides not much bulged out, the base and posterior angles rounded, and the whole surface finely and rather thinly punctate. Elytra about as wide as the thorax but rather shorter, striated, the striae very fine and minutely punctate, the interstices opaque, flat, and very indistinctly punctate except near the sides, the humeral angles and the apical callus indistinctly rufopiceous. Pygidium coarsely and thinly punctate. Under surface very sparingly villose.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

Family MELOLONTHIDÆ.

22. PHYLLOTOCUS VITTATUS.

Of rather elongate form, subdepressed, black, opaque. Head coarsely and thinly punctate, the clypeus narrowed and recurved in front. Thorax nearly square, subsericeous, thinly and coarsely punctate, the anterior angles acute and prominent; the sides almost angled before the middle, then running in a straight line to the base, which is almost truncate. The elytra are little broader than the thorax, and about twice the length, strongly punctate-striate; the interstices convex and smooth, the alternate ones a little larger; a ferruginous vitta occupies the disk of each elytron, broad at the base and narrowing towards the apex which it does not quite reach. The legs and antennæ are yellow, the hind tibiae black. Long thinly placed hairs extend along the lateral margins of the whole upper surface, the under surface is thinly clothed with the same.

Length, 2 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River, Cairns.

The two following species are to all appearance of the genus *Scitala*, but cannot be placed in that genus on account of the very different antennæ. *Scitala* is described as having 8-jointed antennæ, the first joint long and much and suddenly swollen at the apex; the 2nd rather thick and turbinate; the 3rd somewhat long; the 4th variable, sometimes as long as the 3rd; the 5th



very short; the 6th, 7th, and 8th forming the club. In the genus which I now propose to name *Platydesmus*, the 1st joint of the antennæ is large and abruptly swollen at the tip; the 2nd is globular; the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th are very short, and the club which is more elongate is composed of the 7th, 8th and 9th joints. In no other respect does it differ from the characters given to *Scitala*.

23. PLATYDESMUS SULCIPENNIS.

Oblong oval, black, sub-opaque; elytra dull red. Head densely and roughly punctate, the clypeal suture indistinct, the clypeus in front rounded and narrowly recurved, the palpi and antennæ piceous, the club of the latter as long as the rest of the antennæ and slightly sinuate. Thorax transverse, a little convex, thinly punctate, the anterior angles acute, the sides a little rounded, and the base wider than the apex and a little rounded. Scutellum of rounded triangular form, and dull red colour. Elytra a little wider than the thorax, and more than twice the length, slightly rounded and amplified on the sides, broadly rounded at the base, deeply striated, the striæ punctate, and the interstices convex and very sparingly minutely punctate. Legs strong, the hind tibiæ broad and spinose; the fore tibiæ tridentate. Body beneath piceous and slightly cinereo-villose.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.— Mossman River, Cairns.

24. PLATYDESMUS FLAVIPENNIS.

A larger and more convex species than the last, and very nitid. Head black, thinly punctate, the clypeus densely punctate, rounded as in the last species, with the suture more distinct, the palpi and antennæ piceous red, the triphyllate club of the latter of great length and much curved. Thorax thinly punctate, transverse, in form like the last. Scutellum rounded behind. Elytra about the width of the thorax at the base, a little amplified towards the apex which is very round, about three times the length of the thorax, of a pale luteous colour, lightly striated, the

striae punctate and the interstices almost flat, and irregularly and faintly punctate. Legs and under surface piceous red, in every other respect like *P. sulcipennis*.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Mulgrave River, Cairns.

25. LEPIDIOTA FROGGATTI.

A very large convex species, of a nitid black colour, but so densely clothed with short setiform scales as to give it an opaque dirty grey appearance. Head transverse, the eyes large and half-concealed by the thorax, clypeus very much broader than long, largely rounded at the angles and marginate and reflexed at the apex. Thorax transverse, much broader than the head, very densely scaled, emarginate on the anterior border which is ciliated with long hairs, a little rounded on the sides which are slightly crenulate, and bisinuate at the base which is broader than the apex. Scutellum transverse, rounded behind. Elytra as broad as the thorax at the base and gradually becoming wider towards the apex, where they are jointly a little emarginate, three times the length of the thorax, and rugosely punctate, with four rather smooth raised lines on each elytron, the two nearest the suture joining and forming a callus near the apex. The pygidium is rugosely punctate and moderately scaly. The sterna are clothed with cinereous hair, the abdominal segments with short setiform scales. The legs are strong, very coarsely and rugosely punctate, and armed with strong setæ, the anterior tibiæ are strongly tridentate, the claws of all the tarsi are armed on the middle of the under surface with an acute strong curved tooth.

Length, 17 lines.

Hab.—Barron River.

Family RUTELIDÆ.

26. POPILIA FLAVOMACULATA.

Ovate, moderately convex, brassy green on head and thorax, reddish-brown and very nitid on the elytra and legs. Head finely punctate and clothed with a short yellowish decumbent pubescence,

the clypeus broad, rounded at the angles and slightly so in front and reflexed a little. Thorax transverse, smooth, densely pubescent on the sides, all the angles acute and the base broader than the apex and slightly bisinuate. Elytra rather broader than the thorax, and twice as long, irregularly striated, coarsely punctured in the striæ, the interstices very narrow, and adorned with numerous patches of yellow decumbent pubescence distributed on the base, apex, and in two bands of round spots crossing the elytra near the middle. The pygidium is densely pubescent or scaly, the legs and under surface less so, the anterior tibiæ are strongly bidentate externally.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Barron River.

This is the only species of *Popilia* as yet described from Australia.

Family DYNASTIDÆ.

27. ISODON GLABRICOLLIS.

Oblong oval, black, nitid. Head small, finely punctate towards the clypeal suture; the clypeus rather rounded in front and reflexed, with a minute tubercle at the apex; the mandibles strongly tridentate externally. Thorax scarcely broader than long, quite smooth and convex, the sides and apex thickly margined, the anterior angles acute and prominent; the posterior rounded, and the base broader than the apex and slightly rounded. Scutellum broadly triangular, impunctate. Elytra not broader than the thorax, and nearly twice the length, covered with rows of square punctures, the first 7 rows from the suture having the punctures much larger and thinner than those on the sides and apex. The anterior tibiæ are very strongly tridentate, the posterior very thick and spinose. The sterna are fulvo-villose.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Mulgrave River.

28. *CHIROPLATYS INCONSPICUUS*.

Oblong-oval, convex, black, subnitid. Head rugosely punctate, unarmed. Clypeal suture almost straight, clypeus broadly rounded with a slight emargination in front. Thorax transverse, convex, rounded on the sides and punctate in front, with a large semi-circular excavation in the middle, and a short strong rather acute horn on the anterior edge of the cavity, nearly alike in both sexes. Scutellum of rounded triangular form, scarcely punctate, the median line marked on it. Elytra convex, not broader than the thorax and twice the length, marked with a deep sutural stria, rather crenulate-punctate, and a number of rows, scarcely forming striae, of small punctures. Legs very powerful.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

MALACODERMES.

Family LYCIDÆ.

29. *METRIORHYNCHUS ELONGATUS*.

Entirely black, except the thorax and elytra which are red. Head nitid, the rostrum not longer than the width, the antennæ broad, dentate and compressed. Thorax distinctly 7-areolate, nearly square, the posterior angles laterally rather prominent. Scutellum red, smooth, depressed in the middle and emarginate at the apex, the angles pointed. Elytra scarcely broader than the base of the thorax, parallel-sided, separately rounded at the apex, and six times the length of the thorax, with four larger and five smaller costæ on each, the smaller ones alternate with the others and most distinct near the base, the intervals transversely punctate, under surface very nitid, the abdominal segments longitudinally scratched.

Length, 7 lines.

Hab.—Barron River.

30. METRIORHYNCHUS CENTRALIS.

The coloration of this species exactly resembles the last except that it is perhaps of a more ochraceous red, it is also a broader looking species. The rostrum is more hirsute at the extremity, and the maxillary palpi are longer and more pointed, these being in the last species very short and stout. The thorax also is more rounded in front and more rugosely punctate in the areolets than in *M. elongatus*, and the central areolet which is rounded in front is blackish. The elytra are five times the length of the thorax and quadricostate, the intermediate smaller costæ being less distinct than in the last species, the intervals transversely punctate.

Length, 8 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

31. METRIORHYNCHUS SERRATICORNIS.

Black, thorax and elytra red, the latter with the extreme apex black. Rostrum elongate, reddish on the sides, the palpi nearly of equal thickness throughout, and the joints of nearly equal length. Antennæ compressed, each joint acutely produced at the inner apex; the third joint longest, the rest about equal. Thorax as long as wide, the 7 areolets deeply marked, the anterior 4 rugosely punctate, the apex and interior angles rounded, the sides gradually widening to the base with a tooth-like angle a little behind the middle, and the base bi-emarginate, notched in the middle and acutely angled. Elytra elongate, quadricostate, the intervals densely packed with two rows of transverse quadrangular punctures, separated by minute ridges. Thighs red, in the anterior four to the knee joint, in the posterior at the base.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

32. METRIORHYNCHUS FOLIATUS.

Black, the thorax and elytra reddish-yellow excepting the middle of the thorax and the scutellar region which are black. Rostrum elongate, the palpi a little tumid at the apex, the

antennæ serrate, but the joints longer than broad, the third largest; the basal joints have a reddish-brown tint, caused by a very short sericeous pubescence. The thorax has a broad recurved lamellate lateral margin; the anterior angles are acute and prominent, the apex emarginate on each side and roundly lobed in the middle, from the acute anterior angles the foliated sides extend outwards and upwards to an angle behind the middle, whence they run straight to the posterior angles, which are scarcely acute. The base is biemarginate as usual, the disk is black from the base to the central anterior areolets; the 7 areolets are less deeply and more rugosely marked than in the last described species. The description of the elytra is the same.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

33. METRIORHYNCHUS HIRTIPES.

This species differs very much from all the species of *Metriorhynchus* I have seen. Black, excepting the elytra and the foliated lateral margins of the thorax, which are red. Rostrum long, nearly cylindrical, maxillary palpi swollen at the apex. Antennæ long, the 3rd joint much longer than the 4th; from the 4th to the 10th the inner apical angles are much produced. Thorax widely foliated on the sides and in form an exaggerated resemblance to *M. foliatus*, but with the apex of the anterior angles rounded; the anterior central areolets are rather confounded with the discal one, which is large and deep. The scutellum is black. The elytra are long and taper towards the apex; the sculpturation like that of the other species. The legs are clothed beneath with long fulvous hair. The sides of the abdominal segments are whitish.

Length, 6 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

34. XYLOBANUS FUMOSUS.

Entirely of a smoky brown. Antennæ broadly serrate, compressed, the third joint not longer than the fourth, the last joint the longest. Thorax a little broader than long, distinctly 7-areolate, the apex and anterior angles rounded, the sides almost

parallel; the posterior angles scarcely acute, and the base lobed in the middle. Elytra long and rather pointed at the apex, with the sculpture of the genus, but with the small intermediate costæ more distinct at the base. The legs are short, much compressed, and have a slightly sericeous appearance.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

35. XYLOBANUS LONGICORNIS.

Black, with the thorax and basal fourth of the elytra bright yellow. Antennæ long (reaching nearly to the apex of the elytra) serrate, the third joint not longer than the others and all much longer than wide. Thorax transverse, 7-areolate, the areolets rather lightly marked, the anterior ones punctate, the apex rounded and slightly elevated, the sides widened gradually to the base, the posterior angles acute, and the base minutely lobed and notched in the middle. Scutellum oblong, emarginate in the middle of the apex, black with the tips of the apex yellow. The elytra are rather broad and well rounded at the apex, the sculpture presents nothing remarkable. The legs are less flattened than in *X. fumosus*, and the terminal segments of the abdomen are whitish on the sides.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Russell River.

36. XYLOBANUS MINIATICOLLIS.

Black, with the thorax cinnabar-red, that colour extending a little on the costæ of the elytra. Antennæ very broadly serrate, the joints wider than long, the third not longer than the others. Thorax transverse, distinctly 7-areolate, the 4 anterior areolets with a deep impression at their base, the apex slightly rounded, the anterior angles nearly rectangular, the sides parallel, the posterior angles a little produced laterally, and the base lightly lobed in the middle. Elytra very deeply sculptured, the four costæ well-defined and without trace of intermediate costæ.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Barron River.

37. XYLOBANUS AMPLIATUS.

Of an opaque black, with the exception of the thorax and basal fourth of the elytra which are reddish-yellow. Antennæ long, serrate, the third joint rather longer than the fourth, the terminal joint longest and acuminate. Thorax broader than long, rounded in front, widened behind, the anterior angles obtuse, the posterior acute, 5-areolate, the discal areolat narrow and extending to the apex. Elytra of the usual quadricostate sculpture, and considerably widened towards the apex. Legs short and moderately stout, the sterna and the base of the four anterior thighs are yellow.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Barron River.

38. XYLOBANUS ATER.

This species might be more properly placed in another genus. The colour is entirely opaque black. The head is small, and shows distinctly in front of the thorax, the eyes are very prominent, the antennæ are strongly serrated, the third joint scarcely longer than the fourth. The thorax is transverse, the apex almost truncate, the sides widening towards the base, the posterior angles very acute, the discal areolet raised and well marked, the other areolets indistinct, but their positions marked with depressions, and the colour is of a somewhat nitid black. The elytra are strongly quadricostate, with the transverse lines also distinct. The legs rather slight.

Length, 3 lines.

Hab.—Barron River.

39. XYLOBANUS FROGGATTI.

Black, the thorax and elytra orange-red. Antennæ serrate, the third joint equal to the fourth, all longer than broad and nearly truncate. Thorax as long as wide, the apex and base nearly truncate, the latter much wider, the posterior angles very acute, the discal areolet joined to the anterior margin by a carina, the rest of the disk uneven. Scutellum with the posterior margin truncate and thick, with a deep impression in front of it. Elytra

quadricostate with intermediate very fine costæ most distinct towards the base. Legs flattened, the coxæ and extreme base of the thighs reddish-yellow. A trace of black sometimes shows on the extreme tip of the elytra.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

Mr. Waterhouse would probably place this species in his genus *Bulenides*,

40. XYLOBANUS ATRIPENNIS.

Opaque black, the thorax red. Antennæ serrate, the third joint a little larger than the fourth, all much flattened and longer than broad. Thorax transverse, rounded in front, notched and rounded at the anterior angles, widened a little on the sides towards the base; the posterior angles acute, the base lobed in the middle, with a notch in the middle of the lobe; the discal areolet only marked, the rest of the surface unequal. Elytra widening to the apex, quadricostate with two rows of punctures in the interstices.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Barron River.

41. CLADOPHORUS POSTICALIS.

Black, the thorax and basal two-thirds of the elytra red. Antennæ serrate, in the male flabellate, the third joint not longer than the fourth; all the joints except the apical are broader than long. Thorax broader than the length, rounded in front, not or scarcely wider at the base than the apex; 7-areolate, the middle one lanceolate extending from base to apex, the others very faintly defined. The elytra have the usual sculpturation, but it is of a less deep and rough character, and the intermediate lines in the interstices between the costæ are more distinct. The legs are short and flat.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Cairns and Barron River.

42. CLADOPHORUS TESTACEICOLLIS.

Of a dull brownish-black colour, with the thorax testaceous red. Antennæ with the branches from joints 3 to 10 very much longer

than the joints themselves. Thorax slightly transverse, a little rounded in front, a little constricted in the middle, expanded into an acute angle at the posterior angles, lobed in the middle of the base, and 7-areolate on the disk, the middle one confined to the basal half, the others not very perfectly defined. The elytra are strongly quadricostate and punctured.

Length, 3 lines.

Hab.—Cairns.

43. CLADOPHORUS MINIATUS.

Black, the thorax and elytra deep red. Antennæ strongly branched, the branches quite twice the length of the joints. Thorax transverse, rounded in front, not widened behind, biemarginate and lobed at the base, 7 areolate, the middle one lanceolate, almost reaching the anterior margin, the others rather distinctly defined. Elytra with numerous fine costæ, the alternate ones larger, the interstices closely punctured, the punctures somewhat quadrangular.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Barron River.

44. TRICHALUS ANGUSTULUS.

Black, nitid, narrow, the thorax, elytra, coxæ, and base of thighs yellow. Antennæ scarcely serrate, the joints longer than wide, rostrum short. Thorax rather longer than wide, almost truncate in front, sides gradually widening to the base with acute angles, a short narrow median areolet, and a deep depression on each side of it. Elytra narrow, strongly costate, four costæ on each elytron at the base, three only on the apical three-quarters, with the interstices minutely costulate and quadrangularly punctured.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Barron River.

Family TELEPHORIDÆ.

45. TELEPHORUS MOSSMANNI.

Head, thorax, elytra, prosternum, the basal part of each abdominal segment, the coxæ and base of thighs and the palpi

reddish-yellow; all the rest of the body, the legs and the antennæ, black. The antennæ are inserted almost under the eyes; all the joints from the second are of about equal size; the front of the head is vertical and broadly but lightly depressed in the middle. Thorax nearly twice broader than long, quadrangular, margined on all sides, the apex truncate, the base a little rounded, and all the angles rather rounded, with two foveæ on each side, and without a median line. Elytra about five times the length of the thorax, and scarcely wider than it, parallel-sided, broadly almost semi-truncately rounded at the apex, densely clothed with a very minute silky yellow pubescence, (which is found on all parts of the insect, but less dense) and minutely and densely rugose-punctate, with a few obsolete longitudinal lines. The body is thick, the feet slender, the eyes small and prominent.

Length, 3 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

46. TELEPHORUS RUBRICEPS.

Head, thorax, elytra excepting the apex, and the prosternum reddish-yellow, the rest black. Head without frontal depression, antennæ taking their rise between the eyes; the first joint large, the third shorter than the fourth. Thorax broader than long, the margins more expanded and the angles more rounded than in *T. Mossmanni*, and the foveæ on the sides less distinct; the median line is distinctly marked. The elytra are rounded and tipped with black at the apex, sculpture and clothing are much the same as in *T. Mossmanni*, but the puncturation is still more minute and obsolete.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

47. TELEPHORUS RUFIVENTRIS.

Of broad robust form, the head, thorax, elytra excepting the apical fourth, the abdomen, the sterna and the coxæ and base of the thighs reddish-yellow. The head is longitudinally impressed in front, the antennæ are inserted almost beneath the eyes, are thick and rather short, the third joint shorter than the fourth, the

mandibles are large and tipped with black. The thorax is very like that of the last species, *T. rubriceps*, but the median line is not so continuously canaliculate. The elytra are less densely pubescent, and more deeply tipped with black than in the preceding species, the minute rugose puncturation is more distinct and the whole surface more nitid.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

47. TELEPHORUS FROGGATTI.

Black, the thorax red, the elytra lurid brown. Antennæ inserted almost under the eyes, slightly serrate, the apex of each joint truncate, the third about equal in length to the fourth. Head nearly covered by the thorax. Thorax much broader than long, quadrangular, margined, and deeply impressed on the median line. Elytra blackish at the base and apex, with a yellowish brown tinge towards the suture and a sericeous pubescence and dense minute puncturation over the whole. The coxæ and the sides of the abdominal segments are of a yellowish colour.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

48. SELENURUS APICALIS.

Head black, elongate, perpendicular, forming a short snout; the antennæ, inserted in front of the eyes on a yellow patch, filiform, the third joint much shorter than the fourth. Thorax testaceous yellow, rather narrower than the head with the eyes, much longer than broad, margined all round, not wider behind than in front, rounded at the angles, rounded and reflexed at the apex and base, and unevenly foveated on the disk. Scutellum with a small black depression at the apex. Elytra rather wider than the thorax at the base, and narrowing to the apex where they are nearly acute and very dehiscent, rather shorter than the wings and body, of a yellowish-brown on the basal region, and a dull black behind, with a yellow apex to each elytron; the sculpture is rough and exceedingly minute, and there is a very small longitudinal ridge

along the middle of each. The meso- and metasterna are black, the coxæ and half the thighs are yellow, the rest black; the abdomen is a nitid black with the apex of each segment bright yellow.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Mossman River.

49. SELENURUS ANNULATUS.

This species much resembles the last. The chief differences are as follows:—The antennæ are inserted each on a yellow spot; the thorax has a large square black or brown patch in the middle of the anterior half. The elytra are black at the base, yellow for some distance behind, the yellow colour extending backwards along the suture, black for some distance further, and yellow on the tip of each elytron; the dehiscent apices are more rounded and less acuminate than in the preceding species. The abdomen is ringed and spotted on each side with yellow. The legs are long, slender and ringed with yellow.

Length, 4 lines.

Hab.—Mulgrave River.

50. SELENURUS VIRIDIPENNIS.

Head black, minutely striolate, a small yellow tubercle at the insertion of the antennæ, a slight depression on the forehead, and a deep corrugated impression between the eyes. Thorax red, flatter than in the last species and not so much longer than broad, and uneven on the surface with a black patch in the centre of the disk. Elytra broader than the thorax, narrow and dehiscent at the apex, nearly as long as the body, of a dark, dingy green colour, and very densely and minutely punctate, with a very fine raised longitudinal line in the middle of each elytron. The legs, the middle of the sterna, and the apical segment of the abdomen are black, the rest of the under surface is yellow.

Length, 5 lines.

Hab.—Russell River.